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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/517,332	04/12/2006	Michelle Bridget Carrier	PA-00422US1	4243
26723 LEGAL DEPT.	7590 01/08/201 <sup>1</sup> , IP GROUP	0	EXAM	IINER
M-I L.L.C.		PHASGE, ARUN S		
5950 NORTH COURSE DRIVE HOUSTON, TX 77072			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1795	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/08/2010	ELECTRONIC

# Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patentdocket@miswaco.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Commons	10/517,332	CARRIER ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Arun S. Phasge	1795				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence addı	ress			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timil apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	<b>J.</b> nely filed  the mailing date of this com  D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on						
	- action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the men						
closed in accordance with the practice under E.	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	i3 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,3-11,13-15 and 17-23</u> is/are pending	in the application					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,3-11,13-15 and 17-23</u> is/are rejected	<b>d</b> .					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	·-					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner						
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).					
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority updor 35 LLS C & 110(a)	(d) or (f)				
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:		-(a) or (i).				
1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received					
Certified copies of the priority documents		on No				
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priori			tage			
<del>_</del> · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
	* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
	·					
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO 412)				
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)     Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) 🔛 Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) Notice of Informal P	atent Application				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/9/04, 5/19/06, 11/2/06</u> .	6)					

## **DETAILED ACTION**

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

It is unclear what the initials PV and YP stand for. It is suggested that the whole word(s) be written out in the claims to allow the ordinary artisan to readily ascertain the meaning of the terms used in the claims.

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.

3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1, 3-10, 13-15 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Merchant, U.S. Patent 4,402,807.

Merchant discloses a method of removing particulate solids from an oil based fluid, wherein the fluid comprises а water-in-oil emulsion, comprising: exposing the fluid to an electric field having a strength lower than that required to coalesce the water droplets of the emulsion to electrically migrate particulate solids suspended therein, and collecting the migrated particulate solids to remove them from the fluid, wherein the value of the electric field is less than 100,000 V/m (see col. 14, lines 5-30). The value of the electric field is lower than the value taught by applicants to coalesce the water droplets and would therefore meet the limitations, since otherwise claim 3 would be rejected under section 112.

The voltage and current would always remain proportional to each other as recited in claim 4, because they would follow the formula V(voltage) = I (current) R (resistance).

The patent teaches the removal of a variety of particles, including clay and the relative concentration of the clay (see col. 1, lines 25-55). The clay would contain particles such as the claimed "weighting agent particles".

The patent further teaches the step of heating (see col. 10, lines 10-13).

The Merchant patent is silent for the treatment of oil based drilling or completion fluids. The patent however, does teach a variety of different hydrocarbons, which appear to encompass the claimed oil.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Merchant by the teachings contained therein.

One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this modification, because the patent teaches the treatment of a variety of different types of hydrocarbon oils, which would render the claimed particular oil obvious.

Claims 11, 18-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Merchant as applied to claims above, and further in view of Dillon et al. (Dillon), U.S. Patent 2,174,938.

The Merchant patent while teaching the use of settling tanks to remove particulate solids from the fluid fails to teach the use of centrifuge or hydrocyclone as recited in claim 11.

Dillon is cited to show the use of a centrifuge in the removal of solids from hydrocarbon fluids after said fluid has been treated electrically (see page 2, lines 58-74 of column 1).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Merchant by the teachings of Dillon.

One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this modification, because the Dillon patent teaches the conventional use of a centrifuge to remove further solids from electrically purified hydrocarbon fluids.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Arun S. Phasge whose telephone number is (571) 272-1345. The examiner can normally be reached on MONDAY-THURSDAY, 7:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nam X. Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-1342. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1795

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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/Arun S. Phasge/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1795

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